and a Company viz., Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited (DMRC Ltd.) was set up in May, 1995. The investment approval for the project was accorded by the Government of India in September, 1996.

Since September, 1996, there has been significant progress towards the implementation of the Delhi MRTS project. Following are some of the notable milestones in this direction:—

(i) OECF (Japan) have agreed to provide a Loan Assistance amounting to 14.76 billion Japanee Yen (Rs. 478.78 crores).

(ii) Creation of the posts of Managing Director and three functional Directors in the DMRC Ltd. has been approved. It has been decided to set up a Dedicated Cell in the Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment, exclusively to look after Delhi MRTS matters. Action has been initiated to fill up these posts.

(iii) The DMRC Ltd. have decided to purchase office premises in the "NBCC Place", Lodhi Road, New Delhi to locate its offices.

(iv) Global enquiries for "Expression of Interest" have been floated by the DMRC Ltd. for appointment of General Consultant for the project. Responses received, in this regard, are under evaluation by the DMRC Ltd.

(v) The process of land acquisition for the project has been initiated by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi. Notification for acquisition of land in Mundka, Nangloi Jat and Kirari Suleman Nagar have already been issued by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi.

उत्तर प्रदेश में कुरेभार को कस्बा क्षेत्र के रूप में घोषित करना

2290. **श्री राजनाथ सिंह:** क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में किसी क्षेत्र को कस्बा क्षेत्र घोषित करने के लिये क्या मानदण्ड हैं;

(ख) क्या इस उद्देश्य हेतु सुल्तानपुर जिले में कुरेभार क्षेत्र में कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो ऐसा सर्वेक्षण कब तक कराया जायेगा;

(ङ) क्या कुरेभार एक कस्बा क्षेत्र बनने के लिये सभी शर्तों को पूरा करता है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो इसे कस्बा क्षेत्र के रूप में कब तक घोषित कर दिया जायेगा?

शहरी कार्य और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० यू० वेंकटेश्वरलू): (क) से (च) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Hike in Price of SFS, 1979 Flats of DDA

2091. SHRI RAJ NATH SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that registrants under New Pattern (SFS) Scheme, 1979 have recently been allotted flats in Dwarka;

(b) whether the orginial cost of a flat was Rs. 3.00 lakhs and 90% of the total cost was taken by DDA in 1993;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the price of flats has been hiked and the allottees have been asked to deposit the difference of the amount;

(d) if so, the reasons for the price revision and justificaiton thereof; and

(e) what remedial measures Government propose to take to safeguard the interests of the registrants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENT AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The DDA has reported that no allotment was made in the year 1993 in Dwarka under the New Pattern Registration Scheme 1979. 90% of the cost is taken by DDA only in respect of SFS flats. The SFS flats in Dwarka were allotted under the Scheme opened from 17.10.91 to 2.11.91. The cost of Category-II flats ranged from Rs. 3.90 alkhs to Rs. 5.67 lakhs and for Category-III flats, the prices ranged from Rs. 5.10 lakhs to Rs. 6.77 lakhs.

(c) to (e) In respect of SFS Category, 90% of the tentative cost is demanded in four half yearly instalments. In some cases, the balance amount has been more than 10% due to the reason that the cost index of construction had gone up or the plinth area of the flats stood increased. The costing of flats is done strictly in accordance with the formula aproved by the Authority from time to time.

Abolition of Manual Scavenging

2092. SHRI S. NIRAIKULATHAN: SHRI N. THALAVAISUNDARM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have so far been taken to abolish manual scavenging in different States and Union Territories, in pursuance of the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993;

(b) the States/Union Territories which have not yet enforced the Act by passing the requisite Resolutions adopting the scheme;

(c) what action Government have taken against the States which have not implemented the Act so far; and

(d) the steps taken to rehabilitate the scavengers, so liberated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) to (c) The Employment of Manual Scavengers & Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993 has been brought into force in all the Union Territories and States of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tripura & West Bengal with effect from 26.1.97 through a notification issued by this Minister on 24.1.97. The Act has already been adopted by the State Assemblies of Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Orissa and Punjab. Other State Governments have been requested at the level of the Chief Sceretaries & Chief Ministers respectively to adopt the resolution through their State Asemblies to bring the Act into force.

(d) The Ministry of Welfare has launched the National Scheme of Liberation & Rehabilitation of Scavengers and their dependents during March, 1992. The scheme has three components, viz. a rapid survey to identify scavengers, their dependents and their aptitude for alternative trades & professions, training and rehabilitation through projects. Effective steps have also been taken to eliminate the impeding factors through modification of the guidelines of the scheme with effect from 1.4.96. A National Safai Karamcharis Finance & Development Corporation has also been set up to finance projects proposed by persons belonging to the Safai Karamchari community.